

# GLOSSARY

<b>Access</b>	A means of and the right to enter and use National Forest lands.
<b>Access Model (grizzly bear)</b>	This is a part of the Cumulative Effects Model (CEM) that analyzes the impact of open motorized access route densities (OMARD) and total motorized access route densities (TMARD) on grizzly bear habitat and calculates percentage of secure habitat. This model may also be referred to as Moving Windows GIS analysis.
<b>Administrative Use</b>	Forest Service or permitted use of roads and trails for management of the National Forest.
<b>All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV)</b>	Any motorized, off-highway vehicle 50 inches or less in width, having a dry weight of 600 pounds or less that travels on three or more low-pressure tires with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator. Low-pressure tires are 6 inches or more in width and designed for use on wheel rim diameters of 12 inches or less, utilizing an operating pressure of 10 pounds per square inch (psi) or less as recommended by the vehicle manufacturer. [FSH 2309.18(05.5)].
<b>Amendment 19 (to the Gallatin Forest Plan)</b>	This Amendment (2/96) concerns human motorized access within the Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone and states that the Forest will not increase open or total motorized access route density or decrease secure area from the current level (see Amendment 19 for exact wording).
<b>Backcountry Road</b>	Roads not suitable for passenger cars, but maintained for high clearance vehicles (4x4).
<b>Bear Management Unit (BMU), grizzly</b>	Geographic/hydrologic units of similar yearlong grizzly bear home ranges as determined via radio telemetry from 1975 to 1983. All of the GYA Recovery Zone is in Bear Management Units.
<b>Benchmark</b>	A theoretical travel management plan developed by the Forest Service that serves as a beginning point to facilitate public comment and develop a reasonable range of alternatives.

<b>Biological Diversity (Biodiversity)</b>	“... the variety of life across all levels of organization from genetic diversity within populations, to species, which have to be regarded as the pivotal unit of classification, to ecosystems” (Takacs 1996:50).
<b>Collaboration</b>	The process of working with individuals, groups, and other governmental agencies to reach understanding and possible consensus.
<b>Core Habitat (general wildlife)</b>	The percent of each Travel Planning Area untouched by the 2 km footprint of these routes, which referred to as “core”. This is an approximation for wildlife habitat not encroached upon by human activity. (Core habitat for general wildlife should not be confused with secure habitat for grizzly bears.)
<b>Corridor</b>	See the definitions for “route corridor,” “migration corridor,” or “wildlife corridor.”
<b>Cumulative Effects Model (CEM)</b>	This is a model for assessing effects of habitat and human activities on grizzly bears. The model includes a habitat routine and a disturbance routine. Habitat value is the innate value of the habitat for bears based on vegetation, cover, edge and protein sources. Habitat effectiveness is how effective the habitat is for bears after the inclusion of human activities. The disturbance routine is tied to developed sites and motorized access routes.
<b>Delisting</b>	Removing a species from the list of species protected under the Endangered Species Act.
<b>Designated Route</b>	A road or a trail assigned a specific set of managed uses.
<b>Displacement</b>	When an animal leaves an area in response to some disturbance.
<b>Driveway</b>	A short access route to a private residence, campsite, boat launch or fishing access site.
<b>Endangered Species</b>	A species that is listed under the Endangered Species Act as endangered, meaning that it is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. At this time (2006), there are no endangered species known to occur on the Gallatin National Forest, however, species listed as threatened or endangered under the Act may change.

<b>Endangered Species Act</b>	A federal law originally passed in 1973 which protects wildlife and plant species that have been depleted in numbers and are in danger of or are threatened with extinction. All Federal agencies shall seek to conserve threatened and endangered species.
<b>Floodplain</b>	An alluvial plain caused by the overbank deposition of alluvial material, typically appearing as flat expanses of land bordering a stream or river. Most floodplains are accompanied by a series of alluvial terraces of varying levels. Floodplains are usually mapped to 100 year recurrence interval flood levels (Hansen, et. al., 1995, Classification and Management of Montana's Riparian and Wetland Sites).
<b>Food Storage Order</b>	A special order issued by the Forest Service requiring proper storage of food and other attractants in order to avoid attracting and habituating wildlife to human foods.
<b>Forest Plan Amendment</b>	A change in Forest Plan direction accomplished through an environmental analysis and public participation. In the proposed Travel Management Plan amendment of the Forest Plan is proposed to remove 119 existing standards.

<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information Systems.
<b>Goal</b>	A statement describing end results in broad general terms. No time period for achievement is specified.
<b>Go-down Route</b>	A short spur road or trail off of a National Forest System road that accesses a stream, lakeshore, dispersed campsite or parking area.
<b>Greater Yellowstone Area Recovery Zone</b>	The recovery zone is the area in each grizzly bear ecosystem within which the population and habitat criteria for the achievement of recovery criteria will be measured. This area will include an area large enough and of sufficient habitat quality to support a recovered grizzly bear population (Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan 1993 p. 17). Recovery zones have been established to identify the areas needed for recovery of the species (grizzly bear) within the 48 conterminous states. One of these recovery zones is in the Greater Yellowstone Area and overlaps portions of the Gallatin National Forest.
<b>Grizzly Bear Conservation Strategy</b>	A document authored by the Interagency Conservation Strategy Team in 2003 for managing grizzly bears in the Yellowstone Area.
<b>Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone</b>	See “Greater Yellowstone Area Recovery Zone.”
<b>Grizzly Bear Subunit</b>	Each Grizzly Bear Unit is divided into 2 to 3 subunits. The subunit is the area upon which an analysis for the effects of projects on grizzly bears is done.
<b>Guideline</b>	A preferred or advisable limit placed on management activities. Guidelines vary from standards in that they are non-binding.
<b>Habitat (Wildlife)</b>	The place in which wildlife live and meet their needs and is comprised food, shelter, and water at a minimum.
<b>Habitat Effectiveness (grizzly bear)</b>	Habitat effectiveness is a number derived from a combination of habitat qualities and types of human activity or disturbance in the area.
<b>Habitat Value (grizzly bear)</b>	Habitat value is the quality of the habitat for grizzly bears without taking any human activities into account.

<b>Habituate</b>	The reduced response of an animal to an event. For example, animals can habituate to the presence of human foods and lose their fear of humans.
<b>Inherent habitat capability/reference condition - fisheries</b>	The condition of a waterbody capable of supporting its present and future beneficial uses when all reasonable land, soil, and water conservation practices have been applied.
<b>Key Linkage Areas</b>	A linear landscape element consisting of sufficient security and foraging opportunities that facilitates the biologically effective transport of animals between larger patches of habitat including movements for foraging, seasonal migrations, juvenile animal dispersal, and gene flow. Also referred to as “Wildlife Corridors.” Key linkage areas are further identified as important connecting habitat considered at risk by major development; e.g. private land development, high speed/high volume road development, etc.
<b>Landscape Connectivity</b>	The degree to which the landscape facilitates animal movement and other ecological flows.
<b>Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC)</b>	A determination of the amount of human-caused change to the biophysical and social components of an area that can be tolerated through dispersed recreation use. See the Gallatin Forest Plan, Appendix B.
<b>Line Officer</b>	A Forest Service official with the authority to make decisions on behalf of the agency (i.e. District Ranger, Forest Supervisor, Regional Forester, Chief of the Forest Service).
<b>Managed Use</b>	The type of recreational activity (like mountain biking) that is emphasized on a particular route.
<b>Mechanized Uses</b>	Any form of motorized or non-motorized vehicle such as mountain bikes.
<b>Metapopulation</b>	A metapopulation is a collection of relatively isolated, spatially distributed, local populations bound together by occasional dispersal between populations.
<b>Migration Corridors</b>	Areas through which various wildlife species migrate between seasonal ranges.
<b>Montana FWP</b>	The Department of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This is the state agency responsible for managing wildlife in Montana.

<b>Motorcycle</b>	A motorized vehicle 50 inches or less in width, with two wheels in-line with the direction of travel. In addition to conventional trail motorcycles, this class of vehicle also includes scooters and mini-bikes.
<b>Motorized Uses</b>	Uses on Forest roads and trails that include motorized vehicles such as passenger cars, 4x4 and high clearance vehicles, motor cycles, ATVs, and snowmobiles.
<b>NEPA</b>	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.
<b>Noise (in context of wildlife effects analysis)</b>	Any “human-made sound that alters the behavior of animals or interferes with their normal functioning” (p. 109, Bowles in Knight and Gutzwiller 1995).
<b>Non-managed Use</b>	Public uses that are not encouraged on roads and trails managed for other activities.
<b>Non-motorized Uses</b>	Uses on Forest roads and trails such as hiking, horseback riding, skiing, biking, and snow shoeing that do not depend upon motorized vehicles.
<b>Non-system Trails and Roads</b>	Other roads or trails on the Forest that are not part of the National Forest System, sometimes called “user-built” routes.
<b>Northern Region (of the Forest Service)</b>	The “Northern Region” of the Forest Service includes National Forests and Grasslands in Montana, northern Idaho, and the western Dakotas.
<b>Objective (OBJ)</b>	A statement identifying a measurable target for the planning period designed to move toward achieving goals. Objectives may describe desired resource conditions or a desired level of goods and services.
<b>Old Growth</b>	A multi-storied stand past full maturity and showing a high degree of decadence. This is the last stage of forest succession.
<b>Open Motorized Access Route Density (OMARD)</b>	In the grizzly bear CEM Access Model, this is the measurement of density of routes open to motorized use (does not include gated routes).
<b>Opportunity Class</b>	The class of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. The classifications include urban, rural, roaded natural appearing, roaded modified, semi-primitive motorized, semi-primitive non-motorized, and primitive.

<b>Potential Old Growth</b>	When the vegetation databases on the Forest are queried for criteria for old growth like features, they produce information that is called potential old growth since not all information that helps determine if a stand is true old growth is available for all stands.
<b>Primary Conservation Area (PCA)</b>	The Primary Conservation Area is the same geographic area as the Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone, and it is the term to be used once the grizzly bear population is recovered and delisted.
<b>Private Inholding</b>	A tract of private land within the National Forest boundary.
<b>Prohibited Use</b>	A particular use restricted by Forest Order.
<b>Project Road</b>	Roads constructed and managed for single purpose use (e.g. mine access) and are needed only on an intermittent or temporary basis. Not intended to provide public access.
<b>Public Motorized Route</b>	A road or trail on which travel by the public is allowed, at least part of the year, using a motorized vehicle. This term is used when it is necessary to distinguish these routes from those where motorized travel is limited to administrative purposes and/or use by permit only.
<b>Public Participation</b>	The opportunities for the public to participate in Forest Service decisions by receiving information, asking questions, giving opinions and advice, and influencing outcomes.
<b>Rare Habitats</b>	Certain habitats that comprise only a small proportion of the landscape such as whitebark pine, willow, aspen, and cottonwood and are disproportionately valuable to wildlife.
<b>Recovery</b>	This is achieved for a threatened or endangered species it reaches its recovery criteria as identified in the Recovery Plan developed for that species by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.
<b>Recovery Zone (grizzly bear)</b>	The grizzly bear recovery zone was defined as the area within which the population and habitat would be monitored to assess achievement of recovery and would be large enough and of sufficient habitat quality to support a recovered grizzly bear population. Beginning in 1979, habitats for grizzly bears inside the recovery zone in the GYA have been managed under direction specified in the Guidelines. The Recovery Zone is comprised of Grizzly Bear Management Units and subunits.

<b>Recreation Opportunity</b>	A chance to pursue a recreation activity on National Forest land.
<b>Roadless</b>	Roadless lands are those lands without roads and are identified in the Forest Plan, Appendix C (USDA 1987), and in the Roadless Area Conservation Final EIS.
<b>Route or Route Corridor</b>	An existing or potential future road or trail and its associated facilities. The definition of route or route corridor is most meaningful to roads addressed through this Travel Plan. For roads, corridors include associated turnouts, trailheads, parking facilities, driveways (e.g. short access routes to private residences, campsites or fishing access sites), and any short segment of a connecting road up to a gate or barricade, unless otherwise specifically restricted.
<b>Scoping</b>	An opportunity, directed by NEPA, for the public to provide comments to the Forest Service on a specific project.
<b>Secure Habitat (Grizzly Bears)</b>	Any area more than 500 m from an open or gated motorized access route and greater than 10 acres in size.
<b>Snowmobile</b>	A motorized vehicle 50 inches or less in width, designed for use over snow, runs on a track and uses one or more skis for steering.
<b>Sound</b>	Sound is a physical disturbance medium that is usually measured in decibels (dB).
<b>Species with/of Special Management Designation</b>	Those aquatic and terrestrial plant and animal species that, due to their rare, jeopardized or other special status, have been categorized by State or Federal agencies as needing unique management and are therefore regulated through policy or law. At the present time under the old Planning Rule, this term includes sensitive species that are designated by the Regional Forester. In the future, as the planning rule changes and new lists of various types of species are developed, this term allows for species that are designated by the Forest Service, or other State or Federal agencies, to be covered by the goals, objectives, guidelines and standards that currently apply to TES species. New likely categories include, but are not limited to, Species of Concern and Species of Interest.



<b>Standard (Travel Plan)</b>	A binding limitation placed on management activities. A project that varies from a standard may not be authorized unless the Travel Plan is modified to remove, or waive application of the standard.
<b>Suitable Timber</b>	Timber available on forest land (as defined in 36 CFR 219.3) for which technology is available that will ensure timber production without irreversible resource damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions; for which there is reasonable assurance that such lands can be adequately restocked (as provided in 36 CFR 219.14); and for which there is management direction that indicates that timber production is an appropriate use of that area.
<b>Summer Use</b>	For the purpose of travel planning, “summer use” refers to travel by passenger car, high-clearance 4X4, ATV, motorcycle, bicycle, horse and foot. In other words those recreation activities that generally occur outside the winter months. In contrast “winter use” refers to snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.
<b>System Road</b>	Any road wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System which is necessary for protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and is under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.
<b>System Trail</b>	Any trail wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System which is necessary for protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and is under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. All system trails have managed uses and appear on the travel plan map.
<b>Threatened Species</b>	Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. At this time (2006) there are four species that occur on the Gallatin National Forest listed as threatened which are the grizzly bear, Canada lynx, bald eagle, and gray wolf. Species listed under ESA may change.
<b>Total Motorized Access Route Density (TMARD)</b>	In the grizzly bear CEM Access Model, this is a measurement of density of total motorized access routes, which includes all routes on the Forest, whether gated or not.
<b>Trail Class</b>	A class of trail, either mainline, secondary, or way.

<b>Trail Vehicle</b>	A motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle (ATV) or snowmobile as they are defined in this Glossary.
<b>Transportation System</b>	The entire network of roads and trails that is wholly or partially within, or adjacent to, that serves the National Forest for both short-term and long-term transportation needs.
<b>Travel Plan</b>	A plan to manage travel on the Gallatin National Forest by designating and restricting use on the Forest roads, trails and areas.
<b>Travel Planning Area (TPA)</b>	A geographic area of the Forest with specific travel features and with its own unique travel management goals and objectives.
<b>Viable Population</b>	A population which has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals and habitat is well distributed so that those individuals can interact with others in the planning area.
<b>Wetland</b>	Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas (33 CFR 328.3).
<b>Wheeled Motorized Vehicle</b>	A passenger car, 4 x 4, ATV, or motorcycle. This term is used in the Travel Plan to distinguish these types of motorized vehicles from snowmobiles.
<b>Whitebark Pine</b>	A tree species ( <i>Pinus albicaulus</i> ) that provides seeds, a very important and nutritious food source for grizzly bears in some years. This food source is most valuable in the fall of good cone crops, but is also valuable in the following spring.
<b>Wildlife Corridor</b>	A linear landscape element consisting of sufficient security and foraging opportunities that facilitates the biologically effective transport of animals between larger patches of habitat including movements for foraging, seasonal migrations, juvenile animal dispersal, and gene flow. Also referred to as “Key Linkage Areas.” There are numerous other terms for corridors which may include linkage zone.

**Winter Use**

For the purpose of travel planning, “winter use” refers to snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing. In other words those recreation activities that generally occur on a snow surface.